OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1751. [N°. 355.]

WE find, among the Authors of *Infantine Hiſtory*, (a Collection much more read in *England* than the *Scriptores Hiſtoriæ Auguſtanæ*) a very curious Work entituled, *The delectable Hiſtory of the gentle Craft*. In this Work we have an Account of two Brothers, who were nobly, if not royally born, by Name CRISPIN and CRISPIANUS: That theſe Youths, by a regular Introduction into the Craft aforeſaid, became ſo extremely skilful in their Profeſſion, that one of them, if not both, found Admiſſion into the Court of an Emperor, who, we are told, then reigned in *Britain*; and that CRISPIN, by his polite Addreſs, and the Practice of his Art, had got the exact Length of the Princeſs's Foot, who was the Emperor's only Daughter.

What Truth there may be in this Story, or how far it may agree with the *Roman* Hiſtorians, I ſhall not take upon me to enquire. Certain it is, that, in many Ages of the World, beſides that in which the Æra of the two *Cordwainer Brethren* is fixed, other Brethren have been known to riſe conjointly at Courts, tho' perhaps with leſs real Merit than is requiſite to qualify a genteel Shoemaker. And when any ſuch Perſons are ſeen in Power, boldly ſtanding their Ground againſt Complaint and Oppoſition, attempting every thing without Diſtinction, but underſtanding and performing nothing right, what more ſuitable Name can we find for them, than that which is the Diminutive of the former, *viz. Coblers*?

One of our Poets, I forget which, has made up an Hemiſtic with theſe Words,

A Court of Coblers ———

And it may be obſerved, without the leaſt Reflection upon our preſent excellent State-Workmen, that there have been Times, within the Memory of Men not very antient, when *political Cobling* has made the Application of that Hemiſtic too juſt and obvious. Nothing entirely new has been done or attempted, in regard either to domeſtic or foreign Affairs, but all the Cunning and Wiſdom of thoſe employed have tended only to patch up worn-out Work.

If a Law was found ſo inadequate to the End propoſed, that it wholly failed of any good Effect, the Cuſtom has been, not to make an entire new Law, which might take in every Point that regarded the Object of it, but, by ſome ſupplemental Clauſe, cut out by the Hands of Miniſters, or miniſterial Agents, to attempt the Cure with a Botch of what was fundamentally and eſſentially unſound and ill adapted. The Tendency of this has been, continually to create new Perplexities, but never to remove the Grievance which occaſioned an Application to theſe State-Workmen.

If an antient Treaty has been infringed by ſome foreign Power, and Letters of Repriſal, or even direct Hoſtilities have been the Conſequence of ſuch Meaſures, it has been uſual, when both Parties were tired, not to deſcend into the original and real Cauſe of their Miſunderſtanding, but to ſtop up the preſent Breach with any Materials, or by any Expedients that firſt offered themſelves. Hence it is, that we have had ſo many *cobling Concluſions* to moſt profound and tedious Negotiations: Hence it is, that inſtead of a Treaty fundamentally new, which might have removed future Occaſions of Offence; and which, for the Sake of continuing the Metaphor, I will compare to a new Pair of Shoes; the former imperfect Treaties have been only *cap'd* with additional Articles, or *welted* with other definitive Conventions.

I before excepted our preſent eminent Set of Miniſters out of the Liſt of *political Coblers*, and therefore whatever has been here ſaid of *political Cobling*, cannot be ſuppoſed to have the leaſt Reference to any Tranſactions, in which they have been concerned. If there are *Two Brothers* now in Being, who have ſo exactly got the Length of any *R—l* or *P——ly Foot*, as to fit it on all Occaſions, this alſo places them above the Rank of *Coblers*, and elevates them into that of *Criſpin* and *Criſpianus*. Having ſaid thus much, by way of Proteſt againſt any Miſinterpretation, I may proceed; tho' there has lately been a Convention made with *Spain*, to extract ſome Articles from former Treaties between that Nation and this, without being ſuſpected of any malevolent Alluſion to the handy Work of our *modern Heroes*, which is undoubtedly much more than a Patch, or Welt, upon the ſaid former Treaties.

By the Treaty 1667 it is ſtipulated, Article IV. That between the King of *Great Britain* and the King of *Spain*, and their reſpective People, Subjects and Inhabitants, as well upon Sea as upon Land and freſh Waters, in all and every their Kingdoms, Lands, Countries, Dominions, Confines, Territories, Provinces, Iſlands, Plantations, Cities, Villages, Towns, Ports, Rivers, Creeks, Bays, Streights and Currents, where hitherto Trade and Commerce hath been accuſtomed, there ſhall be Free Trade and Commerce, in ſuch Way and Manner, that, without ſafe Conduct and without general or particular Licence, the People and Subjects of each other may freely, as well by Land as by Sea and freſh Waters, navigate and go into their ſaid Countries, Kingdoms, Dominions, and all the Cities, Ports, Currents, Bays, Diſtricts, and other Places thereof; and may enter into any Port with their Ship, laden or empty, Carriage or Carriages wherein to bring their Merchandize, and there buy and ſell what and how much they pleaſe; and alſo, at juſt and reaſonable Rates, provide themſelves with Proviſions and other neceſſary Things for their Subſiſtence and Voyage; and alſo may repair their Ships and Carriages, and from thence again freely depart with their Ships, Carriages, Goods, Merchandize and Eſtate, and return to their own Countries, or to ſuch other Places as they ſhall think fit, without any Moleſtation or Impediment, ſo that they pay the Duties and Cuſtoms which ſhall be due, and ſaving to either Side the Laws and Ordinance of their Country.

Art. VII. That it ſhall be lawful for the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* to bring out and carry into *Spain*, and all or any Lands and Dominions of the King of *Spain*, where heretofore they have uſed Trade and Commerce, and trade there with all kind of Merchandize, Cloths, Manufactures and Things of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and the Manufactures, Goods, Fruits and Kinds of the Iſlands, Towns and Plantations to him appertaining, and what ſhall have been bought by *Engliſh* Factors on this Side, or farther on the other Side of the Cape of *Buena Eſparanca*, without being inforced to declare to whom or for what Price they ſell their ſaid Merchandize and Proviſions, or being moleſted for the Errors of the Maſters of the Ships, or others, in the Entry of the Goods; and at their Pleaſure to return again out of the Dominions of the King of *Spain*, with all or any Goods, Eſtates and Merchandize, to any of the Territories, Iſlands, Dominions and Countries of the King of *England*, or to any other Place, paying the Rights and Tributes, and the reſt of all their Lading which is not brought to Land, they may detain, keep and carry away in their ſaid Ship or Ships, Veſſel or Veſſels again, without paying any Right or Impoſition whatſoever for it, as if therewith they had never been within any Bay or Port of the Catholic King. And all the Goods, Eſtates, Merchandize, Ships or other Veſſels, with any Things introduced into the Dominions or Places of the Crown of *Great Britain* as Prizes, and judged for ſuch in the ſaid Dominions and Places, ſhall be taken for Goods and Merchandize of *Great Britain*, comprehended ſo by the Intention of this Article.

Art. X. That the Ships or any other Veſſels that ſhall belong to the King of *Great Britain*, or his Subjects, navigating into the King of *Spain*'s Dominions, or any of his Ports, ſhall not be viſited by the Judges of Contraband, or by any other Officer or Perſon, by his own or by any other Authority; nor ſhall any Soldiers, armed Men, or other Officers or Perſons, be put on board any of the ſaid Ships or Veſſels; nor ſhall the Officers of the Cuſtomhouſe of the one or the other Party, ſearch in any Veſſels or Ships belonging to the People of the one or the other, which ſhall enter into their Regions, Dominions, or reſpective Ports, until the ſaid Ships or Veſſels are unladen, or until they have carried on Shore all the Lading and Merchandize which they declare they reſolve to diſembark in the ſaid Port; nor ſhall the Captain, Maſter, or any other of the Company of the ſaid Ships be impriſoned, or they or their Boats detained on Shore; but in the Interim, Officers of the Cuſtomhouſe may be put on board the ſaid Veſſels or Ships, ſo they exceed not the Number of Three for each Ship, to ſee that no Goods or Merchandize be landed out of the ſaid Ships or Veſſels, without paying ſuch Duties as by theſe Articles either Party is obliged to pay; which ſaid Officers are to be without any Charge to the Ship or Ships, Veſſel or Veſſels, their Commanders, Mariners, Company, Merchants, Factors, or Proprietors. And when it happens, that the Maſter or Owner of any Ship ſhall declare the whole Lading of his ſaid Ship is to be diſcharged in any Port, the Entry of the ſaid Lading ſhall be made in the Cuſtomhouſe, after the uſual Manner; and if, after the Entry made, any other Goods be found in the ſaid Ship or Ships, more than what are contained in the ſaid Entry, Eight working Days ſhall be allowed them on which they may work, which ſhall be reckoned from the Day they began to unlade, to the End that the concealed Goods may be entered, and the Confiſcation of them prevented: And in caſe that in the Time limited, the Entry or Manifeſtation of them ſhall not have been made, then ſuch particular Goods only, which ſhall be found as aforeſaid, though the Unlading be not finiſhed, ſhall be confiſcated, and not any other; nor ſhall other Trouble be given, or Puniſhment inflicted on the Merchant or Owner of the Ship; and when the Ships or Veſſels are reladen, they may have Freedom to go out again.

And by the Treaty of Peace and Commerce concluded at *Utrecht* in 1713, betwixt their *Britannic* and Catholic Majeſties, it is agreed, Art. X. That the Catholic King doth furthermore hereby give and grant to her *Britannic* Majeſty, and to the Company of her Subjects appointed for that Purpoſe, as well the Subjects of *Spain* as all others being excluded, the Contract for introducing Negroes into ſeveral Parts of the Dominions of his Catholic Majeſty in *America*, cammonly called, *El Pacto de el Aſſiento de Negros*, for the Space of Thirty Years ſucceſſively, beginning from the Firſt Day of the Month of *May* in the Year 1713, with the ſame Conditions on which the *French* enjoyed it, or at any Time might or ought to enjoy it, or at any Time might or ought to enjoy the ſame together with a Tract or Tracts of Land to be allotted by the ſaid Catholic King, and to be granted to the Company aforeſaid, commonly called *la Compania de el Aſſiento*, in ſome convenient Place on the River of *Plata*, no Duties or Revenues being payable by the Company on that Account during the Time of the abovementioned Contract, and no longer; and this Settlement of the ſaid Society, or thoſe Tracts of Land, ſhall be proper and ſufficient for planting, ſowing, and for feeding Cattle for the Subſiſtence of thoſe who are in the Service of the ſaid Company, and their Negroes: And that the ſaid Negroes may be there kept in Safety 'till they are ſold; and moreover, that the Ships belonging to the ſaid Company, may come cloſe to Land, and be ſecure from any Danger, *&c.*

We will make no other Remark upon theſe Articles, than juſt to defy the moſt inveterate Enemies of our preſent Negotiators to ſhew, that the late Convention was calculated to mend, repair, or

cable up any Defect or Fracture in either of them. Muſt it not follow therefore, to the Honor of thoſe Negotiators, that the ſaid Convention is entirely a *New Inſtrument*, the like to which was never before ſigned betwixt the Courts of *Great Britain* and *Spain?*

LONDON.

Next Thurſday both Houſes ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

We hear a Bill is preparing to be offered to Parliament, for obliging Under-Receivers of the Land Tax, &c. to give (as is uſually done to thoſe of the Counties) Security for paying in all the Monies that come to Hand, to prevent Frauds by Bankruptcies, &c. by which Over-Rates often happen, to the great Oppreſſion of the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Wards of this and other Cities in the Kingdom.

It is ſaid Sir Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. Knight of the Shire for Middleſex, will at the Meeting of the Parliament be created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Stile & Title of Baron of Edmonton in the ſame County.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Weymouth died on Thurſday Morning; and that the Earl of Lincoln will be made Ranger of St. James's Park.

John Campbell & John Fletcher, Eſqrs. are appointed Aid de Camps to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

At a General Court of the Hon. Southſea Company, held on Thurſday at their Houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet, it was reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty that he would be pleaſed to continue their Governor, and that he would take into his Royal Conſideration the State of the Company in relation to the late Treaty with Spain.

At the ſame Court ſeveral Schemes were read, tending to ſhew the Advantage that would accrue to the Company, by putting their unſubſcribed Stock on the ſame Footing with the ſubſcribed; and after ſome Debate, 'twas agreed, that the ſaid Schemes ſhould be printed, and ſent to each Proprietor. The Court adjourned to Wedneſday, when they will reconſider this Propoſal. The chief Speakers were Meſſ. Sloane, Tomkins, Hetherington, Ald. Baker, Dacoſta, Sir Ja. Creed, Juſtice Beck, Meſſ. Leg, Edwards, & Samburn.

We hear that the late Stephen Poyntz, formerly Preceptor to his Royal Highneſs the Duke, has left his valuable Library, and a fine Collection of Mathematical Inſtruments, &c. to his Royal Highneſs.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Rev. Mr. Hinton, Vicar of St. Chads, Litchfield, and Chaplain to Ld Anſon, to a Canonry of Windſor, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Barclay.

Jeſus College, Oxford, have preſented the Rev. David Price, B. D. and Senior Fellow of that Body, to the Rectory of Aſton Clinton in Buckinghamſhire, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Edw. Jones, D. D.

The Rev. Mr. Stanley Leathes, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Monmouth and Peterborough, Rector of Matlask, and Chaplain to the Regiment of the Royal Iriſh, is preſented to the Rectory of Plumpſtead in Norfolk, vacant by the Death of the laſt Incumbent.

The Play of the Revenge, mentioned in one of the Daily Papers to have been rehearſed on Saturday laſt in St. Paul's School, was got up by ſome of the Scholars during the Holidays, without the Knowlege of the Maſter, and, notwithſtanding what has been reported, will not be performed To-night.—In Anſwer to the low Sneer upon the School in general, it is but Juſtice to ſay, that under the late Regulation of the Mercers Company, and the Maſters of the School, it is now in a very flouriſhing Condition; and that, within the two laſt Years, the Numbers of Scholars is encreaſed, from between 40 and 50 in the whole, to about 170.

Thurſday Noon the Bluecoat Children, educated in the Navigation School, were preſented to the Rt Hon. the Ld Chancellor.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, Jan. 9.

"We have an Account here of a violent Gale of Wind about the 12th Oct. having blown off Jamaica, which obliged ſeveral Ships to bear for the Gulph; and Maſters of Ships lately arrived from thence, and who were then on the Paſſage, think the Storm muſt have been attended with very bad Conſequences in the Harbour."

They write from Naples, that ſeveral ſlight Shocks of an Earthquake have been felt there; and from Turin, that the Remains of a Roman City, called Induſtria, on the Banks of the Po, which was overwhelmed, has been lately diſcovered, and ſome of the Curioſities dug out, and ſent to that Capital.

Wedneſday Smallwood & James, two modern Athletic Heroes, had a deſperate Battle at Broughton's Amphitheatre, which was decided in favour of Smallwood in two Minutes.

Tueſday was brought before Alderman Winterbottom at Guildhall, one Goddard, who was ſtopt in Newgate-Street on Monday Morning, with upwards of 100 lb. of Lead, which, upon Examination appeared to be ſtolen from an empty Houſe in Pater-noſter-Row, the Property of the City; upon which he was committed to Newgate. There alſo appeared a Woman, who pretended ſhe ſaw the Priſoner buy the Lead of her Mother; but there being Reaſon to believe her concerned in the Robbery, ſhe was committed to the Compter for further Examination. Soon after this Fellow was committed, ſome Perſons appeared to teſtify, that about three Weeks ago they had him before the Lord Mayor, for ſtealing the Glaſs Lamps out of the Streets; and that having left him at the Lord Mayor's, while they went to his Houſe with a Search-Warrant, he found means to make his Eſcape; and ſaid they ſaw a Ton and a half of Lead then at his Houſe. And Wedneſday one Rawlins was committed as an Accomplice.

Wedneſday a Fellow went into a Chandler's Shop in Weſtminſter, and asked for an Ounce of Pepper, which as ſoon as he had got he threw into the Woman's Face, and run away with the Till, which ſhe had taken out to give him Change, and got clear off.

On Monday 7-night Samuel Ware, a Servant to Mr. Kelly of Canterbury, was committed to Jail there, for ſtealing from his Maſter at different times a Diamond Ring, & 21. 11 s. He ſometime ago alarmed the Family, by making them believe a Rogue had concealed himſelf in their Houſe, and that he ſaw him make his Eſcape out of a Parlour Window. But he has ſince confeſs'd it to be falſe.

On Monday a Fellow, dreſſed like a Country Farmer, with Boots and a Whip, &c. was detected in Holborn, picking a Gentleman's Pocket. He was carried before Juſtice Fielding, who committed him to Newgate.

A Cart in Tyburn Road being overloaded with Spectators, was overſet, whereby ſeveral Limbs were broke, &c. The Frequency of ſuch Accidents might be reaſonably thought ſufficient to damp People's Curioſity.

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Huſband's Houſe in May-Fair, the Middle of October 1749, to an Apothecary's in South-Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there 'till Mr. Keith can attend her Funeral.——Several Perſons belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with many others, ſuppoſing the Marriages at May-Fair New Chapel detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to rave and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every thing they have ſaid tends only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn on the Left-Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea as uſual, any Time 'till Four in the Afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Little Chapel in May-Fair, near Hyde-Park Corner, oppoſite the Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country-Church Porch.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Glouceſter, Jan. 5. We hear from Ludlow in Shropſhire, that on the 28th paſt, were taken up there, Tho. Davies and Wm Eaſtmead, for robbing a young Woman near the Seat of Tho. Smith, of Stoke in the ſaid County, Eſq; They took from her 3s. after which, Davies attempted to ſtab her, but luckily the Knife, being blunt, did not enter her Stays. He then threw her into an adjacent Water called Ledwich-Brook, where ſhe muſt have been drowned, had not her Hoop caught hold of a Stump of a Tree. Still Davies ſeemed determined on her Murder, 'till Eaſtmead relenting declared he ſhould not kill her, and accordingly helped her out of the Water, notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition his diabolical Accomplice could make.

SCOTLAND.

Leith, Dec. 28. A globular Bottle has been lately blown here by Mr. Tho. Symmer, principal Director of the Glaſs-Work of South Leith, at the Deſire of ſeveral Gentlemen, Undertakers of a private Work at Preſton-pans, containing two Hogſheads, and being meaſured, the Dimenſions are 40 Inches by 42. This Piece of Curioſity is not yet removed from Mr. Symmer's Houſe, and is reckoned by all who have ſeen it the greateſt Curioſity in Glaſs of any as yet done throughout Great Britain.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 29. The Diſtemper among the Horſes has ſpread all over this Kingdom, and a great Number have died in this City.

Laſt Sunday there was a great Fray between the Ormond and Liberty Boys, in Queen-ſtreet, &c. when the Lord Mayor, attended by the Main and Picquet Guard, ſurrounded them, and took 21 Priſoners, whom his Lordſhip committed to Newgate, and the reſt diſperſed.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Jan. 5. O. S. Two noted Actors, Riccoboni & Rozelli, having differed about their Characters in the Play of Andronicus, met in the Field to decide the Controverſy, when the former was killed.

Count Lowendahl has obtained Permiſſion of the King to go to Dreſden, for about two Months, on private Affairs. Though 'tis pretended his principal Buſineſs is no other than a Commiſſion of ſuch Importance as the fixing his Poliſh Majeſty in the Intereſt of his Maſter.

Amſterdam, Dec. 26. O. S. The News we receive ſeem to intimate, that the King of Pruſſia appears inclined to diſturb the Peace which the Courts of Petersburgh, Stockholm, Vienna and London have been taking Pains to eſtabliſh there. The Ruſſian Miniſtry, who ſpare nothing in Intelligence, muſt certainly have diſcovered what this Prince has been meditating, or M. de Groſs, Miniſter of her Czariſh Majeſty at Berlin, would not have had Orders to depart from thence without taking Leave, ſending only an unſigned Note of four Lines, to Count Podewills, Miniſter of State. His Pruſſian Majeſty reſented this, and immediately ſent Orders to his Miniſter at Petersburgh, to come away from thence in the ſame Manner. There is Reaſon to believe that this prognoſticates nothing good. Some People think that France has had a Hand in what has happened. That Court may perhaps politically put the Northern Powers upon deſtroying one another, in order to take her Advantage. It's moſt certain, that the Conduct of the Britiſh Court in the Empire has highly diſguſted the King of Pruſſia, who has not only declared his Diſapprobation of chuſing at this Time the Archduke Joſeph King of the Romans, to the Imperial Miniſter, but has ſent Copies of that Declaration to ſeveral Electors. There is ſome Intelligence from the Empire which intimates, that his Pruſſian Majeſty would himſelf be one of the Competitors for the Imperial Crown, were it vacant. His Religion would be no Obſtacle. Like Henry IV. of France, he might ſay, Is it not better to hear twenty Maſſes, than to loſe one Town like the good City of Paris.

Petersburgh, Dec. 13, O. S. The following Declaration, containing her Imperial Majeſty's Motives for recalling M. Groſs her Miniſter at Berlin, was delivered to the Pruſſian Miniſter M. Wahrendorff, who has ſince likewiſe been recalled home, and, tho' much indiſpoſed, is haſtily preparing to depart. The Imperial Manifeſto ſays,

"That, notwithſtanding the Empreſs's known Solicitude for preſerving Friendſhip with her Allies and Neighbours, and in particular with the Pruſſian Court, ſhe perceived, to her no ſmall Surprize, that this very Court had lately affected to treat her Miniſter reſiding there, with a Contempt unbecoming Good Manners to give, and her Dignity to receive.

"That her Imperial Highneſs, in ſending Men of great Abilities to ſerve in the Pruſſian Military, did not intend they ſhould be enſlaved, and debarred from returning home at their Pleaſure; but that notwithſtanding all her Remonſtrances on this Subject, they were ſtill detained on Pretence that there was no Cartel ſubſiſting between the two Courts.

"That the Empreſs having cauſed Capt. Staakelberg, a Ruſſian Subject tho' a Pruſſian Officer, to be arreſted, for divers Miſdemeanors even he himſelf acknowleged to have committed, the Pruſſian Court immediately arreſted two Ruſſians in it's Service, who had demanded Leave to return, and, notwithſtanding her Repreſentations againſt ſuch a Proceeding, his Pruſſian Majeſty perſiſted in their Confinement, unleſs Capt. Staakelberg, over whom he had no Right to contend her Authority, was likewiſe releaſed.

" That the Empreſs, deſigning a general Recall of her diſperſed Subjects, intimated her Intention to all her Miniſters in Europe; but M. de Groſs was refuſed inſerting any public Notice of it in the Berlin Gazette. That this Miniſter, to acquit himſelf in his Duty, having ſignified by Letters his Sovereign's Reſolution to ſome Pruſſian Officers her faithful Subjects, he was very ſmartly cenſured for it by the Pruſſian Miniſtry, who forbid, from their King, any ſuch future Notices; and as if this Inſolence was not enough provoking, they queſtioned him ſeveral times, after the Prohibition, whether he had wrote any more ſuch Letters. A Conduct the more extraordinary, as it is notorious, that a public Miniſter is only accountable for his Actions to his own Sovereign.

" That, during the Lord Hyndford's Stay at Berlin, M. Groſs, engaging in a Party with him and the Emperor's Miniſter to viſit Potzdam and Sans-ſoucy, to view the Curioſities there, was apprized by the Count de Podewills that his Preſence at thoſe Places would be diſagreeable, and deſired to deſiſt from making that Tour.

" That in the next Place, a grand Feaſt was given at Charlottenburgh, to which all the Foreign Miniſters, excepting only the Miniſter of her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, were invited.

" Her Imperial Majeſty, from a due Conſideration of the above Inſtances, therefore recalled her Miniſter, as well to prevent any future Inſults to his Perſon and Character, as to expreſs a ſuitable Reſentment for the manifeſt Diſhonor aimed at her Dignity."

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Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleanſing and healing, or a more ſtrengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will ſay, by their ſoon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards reſtoring in theſe Weakneſſes than any others can in ten, and is of ſo corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapſe, even in the tendereſt Conſtitutions, which can hardly be ſaid of any other Medicine; and it is withal ſo elegantly pleaſant to the Palate, and ſo agreeable to the Stomach that the niceſt Perſon is delighted with it.

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All which Symptoms in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe ſomuch fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, reſtifying the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle, and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

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Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

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But the taking one Bottle of it only demonſtrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients ſoon finds all Numbneſs, Deadneſs, and ſhaking, or Reſolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulſive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vaniſh and return no more, and this, though theſe Diſeaſes have been of many Years ſtanding, and whether occaſioned by long Illneſs, faſt Living, hard drinking, or any other Cauſes for it performs all that can be wiſhed for in Nervous Caſes, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, reſtifies the Digeſtion, occaſions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, cauſes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Veſſels, revives and increaſes the Spirits, warms, comforts, ſtrengthens, and replenifhes the Brain and whole Nervous Syſtem, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs reſtored to their priſtine Steadineſs and Strength, and the Palſy and all Paralitick Diſorders and Nervous Decays ſuddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themſelves, and all about them.

This ſovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be ſold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

The only ſhort and infallible Cure for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY *and all Scorbutic Humours, tho' arrived in the higheſt or moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without a ſenſible Evacuation, or the leaſt Purging, which, by an unaccountable Miſtake, is generally adviſed, altho' always found rather to encreaſe and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, doat once ſtrike at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them, in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances they aſſuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes, which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illneſſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and, as ſoon as taken, make the Patient pleaſantly lightſome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which, by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure, even by the very beſt Method and Medicines in uſual Practice, than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumptions which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they may aſſuredly way, by the taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail of perfectly curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Diſſenſity or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain, too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and is ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whoſoever carefully reads will be complete Maſter of his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with proceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the foul Diſeaſe is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, This fam'd Balſamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's, (Mr. Radford being deceaſed) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles, againſt the Eaſt-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balſamic Electuary. No Letters anſwer'd, unleſs Poſt-paid.

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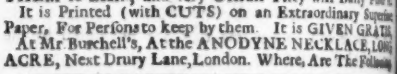

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